

**BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

for the year

**1965**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**FREDERICK P. PEACH**

**M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.**

which includes the

**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**M. PATTINSON**

**M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.**



## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966-67

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Chairman : Councillor Mrs. K. B. Jones.

Alderman	R. A. Hughes	Councillor	W. Howarth
"	G. H. Ryden	"	J. Johnson
"	R. Ll. Williams	"	T. Jones
Councillor	T. E. Davies	"	N. Kenyon
"	S. J. M. Fisher	"	W. T. Robinson

Mayor of the Borough : Councillor Mrs. V. M. Naylor.

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## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1966-67

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*Medical Officer of Health:*

**FREDERICK P. PEACH,**  
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Public Health Inspector:*

**M. PATTINSON,**  
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

*Additional Public Health Inspectors:*

**W. E. GRIFFITH** (appointed 1-9-64).  
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

**E. CLOSS PARRY** (appointed 3-5-65).  
M.A.P.H.I.

*Pupil Public Health Inspector:*

**B. ROBERTS** (appointed 31-8-64).

*Clerical Staff:*

*Senior Clerk:*

**Mrs. P. G. Storrs.**

*Clerks:*

Mrs. M. F. Leigh	Miss M. Howes-Roberts
Miss P. M. Collins	(appointed 23-8-65)
Miss O. Calderbank	Miss A. Roberts
Miss L. Roberts (left 9-7-65)	(appointed 31-8-65)
Mr. E. Evans-Hughes	Mrs. A. O. Rees
(left 30-9-65)	(appointed 1-11-65)
Mr. Bryn Roberts	Mr. C. Evans
Mr. A. Jones (left 25-6-65)	(appointed 22-11-65)

(The Clerical Staff is shared with Denbigh County Council, Western Div. I).

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee,  
Colwyn Bay Corporation.

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my report on the health of the Borough of Colwyn Bay for 1965.

The vital statistics show an estimated increase of 420 persons living in the Borough compared with 1964. Both the crude and corrected death rate is approximately the same for the previous year, the corrected death rate being 10.46 for 1965 and 10.78 for 1964. There is, however, a decrease in the birth rate, both crude and corrected. The corrected birth rate for 1965 is 15.51, whilst the corrected birth rate for 1964 is 17.63. In fact the total number of live births has fallen during 1965 by 33 compared with 1964, whilst the total number of deaths (417) compares exactly with the number of deaths registered during 1964. There was, therefore, a natural decrease in the population during 1965 of 136.

The infant mortality rate is low at 10.6. During 1964 the infant mortality rate was 19.10. The neo-natal mortality rate at 7.11 is much lower than the rate for 1964, when it was 15.90.

The above statistics are good when one takes into consideration the relatively high proportion of aged persons in our community and would indicate statistically that Colwyn Bay is a healthy place in which to live.

The appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector during the year has been a significant step forward and I welcome Mr. Closs Parry to the Department. The duties of this officer include work concerned with the important Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and I envisage that this work will employ one Public Health Inspector almost full-time for the next year or eighteen months.

However, this increase in the establishment, apart from the work just mentioned, has enabled Mr. Pattinson and his team to concentrate more on other essentials such as food hygiene, unfit dwellings and houses in multiple occupation.

Hygiene in the preparation, sale and consumption of food is of the utmost importance to the health of the community, and particularly so to a coastal resort such as Colwyn Bay, when during the summer season many visitors descend upon the town and impose a strain, technically speaking, on the food handling establishments. It is now known that each food preparation establishment has a maximum potential output and that when this output is exceeded, then hygiene in the handling of food breaks down. During the summer months in any coastal resort this phenomena must occur and therefore the advice and vigilance of the Health Department is vital if standards are to be maintained. In their relationships with food handlers, and indeed all members of the public, members of the Health Department follow the principle that their function is to advise and give help and to avoid an authoritarian approach or to suggest that their function is punitive. Thus a good relationship has been established with the public and most of the problems have been resolved on an informal basis rather than by statutory action.

Houses in multiple occupation, of which there is a relatively large number in this town, present somewhat of a problem. Required standards for houses in multiple occupation have been accepted by the Council in accordance with Part II of the Housing Act, 1961. The 1961 Housing Act is being applied in this respect, on the basis of priorities to avoid possible hardship to tenants of houses in multiple occupation; that is when overcrowding exists, the more needy cases are being rehoused, and the owners are then required to bring their premises up to the required standards. Steady progress has been made during the year and many such premises have been dealt with, but there are still a number of such houses where tenants are being charged extortionate rents for very meagre accommodation and poor amenities. Colwyn Bay Council, I know, are aware of this problem and are concerned, and it pleases me that such good co-operation exists between the Housing and Health Committees and their Departments.

The problem of sewage disposal in the Llysfaen area has figured prominently in the deliberations of the Health Committee during the year and the recommendations finally accepted by the Council to deal with this difficult problem will, when implemented, greatly improve the conditions. Sewering the whole of the area, apart from very significant technical difficulties, is prohibitive on cost alone for compara-



tively few houses, but the alternative, that is to sewer a proportion of the premises which is practical and to place the remaining properties on common septic tanks as improvement areas, will, when unfit property has been dealt with, provide the residents of the Llysfaen area with reasonably good living standards.

The care of the aged in Colwyn Bay features largely in the work of the Health Department and during the year a significant step forward was made following a meeting jointly held between officers of the Health Department and representatives of voluntary organisations in the town. The prime purpose of the meeting when held was to discuss ways and means of safeguarding vulnerable aged people from becoming potential victims of the condition known as accidental hypothermia, a condition to which the aged person living alone and the aged physically handicapped are particularly vulnerable. The essential care of aged persons in any community is the compilation of a viable register, so that evaluation of needs in order of priority can be ascertained to enable the resources of both the statutory services and the voluntary organisations to be applied to the vulnerable groups. Prevention is the essence and early diagnosis essential so that appropriate measures can be applied at the earliest possible stage to prevent social, mental or physical breakdown, or, in other words, to initiate therapy before the individual reaches the point of no return. I am grateful to the voluntary organisations with a particular interest in the aged person for their ready co-operation and help, and particularly to those organisations who have supplied my Department with the names of aged persons living alone. About 500 aged persons living alone are now recorded in the Health Department and each one of these has been or will be visited by a member of the medical staff. The response to our visits has been very good indeed and without exception every person visited has welcomed the interest and advice from the Health Department, and if nothing else the reassurance that has been evoked, or the realisation that somebody cares for their welfare, has in itself proved of great value. A preliminary evaluation of the needs of 100 such aged persons living in Colwyn Bay is shown in the following table:—

24 persons are completely housebound.

7 „ make no contact with relatives or neighbours.

- 29 „ are not self-reliant at all.  
43 „ suffer from some physical handicap.  
6 „ have not adequate financial means.  
33 „ are estimated as not having sufficient  
warmth to maintain adequate health.  
28 „ live in unsuitable housing conditions.  
14 „ are complete isolates in the community.  
2 „ are suffering from inadequate nutrition.

Hence, for the first time, the facts concerning the needs of a certain important group of the community are becoming apparent and already measures have been put into operation in the case of certain individuals which, without doubt, saved them from becoming inevitable casualties.

Madam Chairman I thank you for your help and guidance and interest during the year. I also thank the members of the Health Committee for their work and advice in the interests of the health of the community. I am grateful also to Mrs. Storrs and the staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and support and also to Mr. Pattinson, who has proved a loyal and able colleague. Finally, I am grateful to Dr. McKendrick for the great amount of work he has put in, in a voluntary capacity, in the organisation and the visiting of aged persons, as described in my report.

Yours sincerely,

FREDERICK P. PEACH,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Civic Centre,  
Colwyn Bay.

## VITAL STATISTICS

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Area of Borough (acres) .....	7,124
Census, 1961 .....	20,883
Registrar-General's estimated population (mid 1965)	23,910
Number of inhabited dwellings (31-3-65)...	8,862
Rateable value (31-3-65) .....	£992,885
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£3,966

### Live Births:

	Male	Female	Total
Total .....	153	128	281
Legitimate .....	142	118	260
Illegitimate .....	11	10	21

Comparability factor for births — 1.32.

### Birth Rate per 1,000 population:

(a) Crude .....	11.75
(b) Corrected .....	15.51

**Illegitimate Birth Rate** of total live births ..... 7.47

### Still-births: 5 male and 3 female (all legitimate).

Still-birth rate per 1,000 still- and live-births ...	27.67
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### Infant Deaths:

Under 1 years of age .....	2 males	—	1 female
Under 4 weeks of age .....	1 male	—	1 female
Under 1 week of age .....	1 male	—	0 females

### Infant Mortality Rates:

(a) Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births ...	10.60
(b) Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	11.50

### Neo-natal Mortality Rates:

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births ...	7.11
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### Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births ...	3.50
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### Peri-natal Mortality Rate:

Still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live- and still-births .....	31.14
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Maternal Mortality ..... Nil

### Deaths:

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths .....	185	232	417
Comparability factor for deaths .....			0.60

Death rate per 1,000 population:

(a) Crude .....	17.44
(b) Corrected .....	10.46

The Registrar-General's estimated population for mid-1965 is 23,910, an increase of 420 over 1964. As there is a natural decrease, that is births relative to deaths, of 136, the increase in the population is due to migrants into the town.

### Causes and ages of death.

Of the total deaths (417), over half, that is 251, were due to diseases of the cardiovascular system and again, the single largest cause of death was coronary heart disease, which accounted for a total of 89 victims. 11 deaths were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. The total number of deaths due to malignant disease was 76.

The single largest cause of death for specific malignant disease was cancer of the breast, from which 12 people, all females, died during the year. Cancer of the breast is a curable condition if discovered and treated in an early stage of progression of the disease and because of this many authorities now advocate that doctors should make a practice of examining the breasts of every female patient over the age of 30 as a routine measure, whatever the reason for the patient presenting themselves to the doctor. Obviously it is not practical for every General Practitioner to carry out this procedure every three months, as ideally it should be done on all the 30-plus year old female patients on his list, and therefore to supplement the trend for doctors to carry out this procedure, the health educationalists are

encouraging women to palpate their own breasts at specified intervals and to consult their doctor should they feel any suspicious mass in the breast. Also, the establishing of multiple screening clinics for women by the local authorities will contribute towards this important preventative procedure, along with other types of examination to enable significant conditions to be discovered at the earliest possible stage before they give rise to overt symptoms. The first of such clinics in Denbighshire commenced on 3rd June, 1966, and is held each Friday between the hours of 5 and 8 p.m.

The following table shows the chief statistics for the past 8 years:—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Population .....	21910	21730	21640	22010	22400	22500	23490	23910
Birth Rate:								
(a) Crude .....	10.60	11.90	12.60	13.60	12.80	13.80	13.36	11.75
(b) Corrected ...	12.80	14.40	14.70	16.40	15.50	18.20	17.63	15.51
Infant Mortality Rate .....	8.60	30.70	14.50	26.60	10.50	9.60	19.10	21.35
Still-birth Rate ...	0.27	0.27	0.18	0.04	0.35	9.50	6.30	27.67
Death Rate:								
(a) Crude .....	19.80	21.40	19.10	19.40	19.50	19.10	17.70	17.44
(b) Corrected ...	12.40	13.40	12.20	12.40	12.60	11.60	10.78	10.46

The Ages at which death occurred were:—

Age group	Males	Females
0 - 1 .....	2	1
1 - 4 .....	0	0
5 - 9 .....	1	0
10 - 14 .....	0	0
15 - 24 .....	1	0
25 - 34 .....	1	0
35 - 44 .....	2	2
45 - 54 .....	12	12
55 - 64 .....	39	22
65 and over .	127	195
Total .....	185	232 = 417

The Registrar-General's figures were 185 males and 232 females—a total of 417.

The reason for the relatively high number of female deaths compared with those of males, is of course due to the population distribution in Colwyn Bay and is associated with the relative predominance of elderly people who reside in the town, with the females in the 65-plus age group outnumbering the males approximately 2 to 1.

Of the three deaths recorded in the 0 - 1 year age group, two of the deaths occurred under the age of 4 weeks. Both deaths were associated with prematurity. The remaining infant death was due to broncho pneumonia. Two deaths occurred in schoolchildren, both of them being due to malignant disease. Cardiovascular and malignant disease were the predominant causes of death in the middle and later age groups.

The causes and ages of death are shown on the following table:—

Cause of Death	Sex	Ages											
		Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 year	5 years	15 years	25 years	35 years	45 years	55 years	65 years	75 years and over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ....	M.	1										1	
	F.												
2. Tuberculosis, other .....	M.	1										1	
	F.												
3. Syphilitic Disease .....	M.												
	F.	1											1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	M.	1										1	
	F.	1							1				
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach .....	M.	5									3	2	
	F.	2											2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	M.	10								2	1	4	3
	F.	1										1	
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast.	M.												
	F.	12						1	1	1	5	4	
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	F.	7								1	1	1	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	M.	14				1	1				1	3	8
	F.	25								5	3	7	10
16. Diabetes .....	M.	1							1				
	F.	2								1		1	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	M.	31									2	9	20
	F.	55								1	4	10	40
18. Coronary disease, Angina ...	M.	60									5	25	15
	F.	29									5	4	20
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	M.	3										1	2
	F.	3										2	1
20. Other heart disease .....	M.	14								2		5	7
	F.	33								2	1	2	28
21. Other circulatory disease ...	M.	6							1		1	2	2
	F.	17							1	1		3	12



Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Ages										
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 year	5 years	15 years	25 years	35 years	45 years	55 years	65 years	75 years and over
23. Pneumonia .....	M.	5	1									2	2
	F.	6										1	5
24. Bronchitis .....	M.	15							1	2	6	6	6
	F.	8								1	4	3	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .....	M.												
	F.	2										2	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	M.												
	F.	1											1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	M.												
	F.	1									1		
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ....	M.	1					1						
	F.	1											1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	M.	1											1
31. Congenital malformations ...	M.												
	F.	1	1										
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	M.	11	1					1		2	2		5
	F.	12								3	3		6
33. Motor vehicle accidents ....	M.												
	F.	2								2			
34. All other accidents .....	M.	2										1	1
	F.	7											7
35. Suicide .....	M.	3							1	2			
	F.	3								3			
Total all causes .....	M.	185	1	1	1	1	1	3	11	39	55		72
	F.	232	1					2	13	24	47		145
Combined total .....		417											

The Manager of the Colwyn Bay Labour Exchange has very kindly furnished me with the following figures showing the state of <sup>un</sup>employment during 1965:—

	Men	Women	Total
15-6-64 .....	182	12	194
7-12-64 .....	257	35	292
14-6-65 .....	168	13	181
6-12-65 .....	237	25	262

These figures relate to persons aged 18 and over. A considerable number of men are aged 55 and over.

The total insured population as at June, 1964, was:—

Males—5,813.      Females—4,710.      Total—10,523.

The latter figures relate to persons aged 15 years and over, and include all engaged in class I and II occupations.

(Signed) A. C. STEPHENS, Manager.

## PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

I am again grateful to Dr. Kingsley Smith and his staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for their ready advice and help during the year. The majority of the general public are unaware of the existence of this service and the valuable and essential contribution it makes to the preservation of the public health.

### Therapeutic and Prophylactic Agents.

In addition to carrying out bacteriological and virological examination of human material and food stuffs, the Public Health Laboratory make available to Local Authority Health Departments, General Practitioners and the Hospital Service the following:—

Smallpox vaccine, lymph, gamma globulin are stocked at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

Typhus vaccine, rabies vaccine and anthrax vaccine for prophylactic use only, are held at the Public Health Laboratory, 126 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, 3 (Tel. No. Royal 3636).

Anthrax vaccine for therapeutic use is held at Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool (Tel. No. Aintree 2324) and there is a 24-hour service.

Snake anti-venum and also Botulinum anti-serum is held at the C. & A. Hospital, Bangor (Tel. No. 3321) and there is a 24-hour service.

Anti-vaccine for tropical snakes is held only at The Dispensary, Royal South Hants., and Southampton Hospital, Southampton (Tel. No. Southampton 26211) and there is a 24-hour service.

Anti-yellow fever vaccine is obtainable at the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre, Halton Gardens, Liverpool (Tel. No. Central 8433) and inoculations are given by appointment only.

Anti-cholera, anti-tetanus and whooping cough vaccine must be obtained through the usual trade channels.

### **Pathological and Biochemical.**

Doctors send specimens from patients direct to the Laboratories of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Board at Colwyn Bay and Rhyl. This service is essentially meant to help in the diagnosis and treatment of sick persons, but of course correct diagnosis can have a considerable influence on prevention of spread to other persons.

### **Water.**


Water comes to Colwyn Bay from the upland gathering ground in Caernarvonshire. It collects in the ample reservoir at Cowlyd and gravitates through decompression tanks and chlorination, etc., plant to the main parts of the town. "Boosting" is necessary to re-raise it to the higher areas.

The water supply is not only abundant at all times but it is satisfactory in quality. In its natural state, it is very soft and tends to be plumbo-solvent, so alkali is added.

### **Chemical.**

The chemical analysis indicates a satisfactory chemical content for "pure" water. The fluoride content at less than 0.10 p.p.m. is relatively low.

**Analysis of Sample of Water taken from the  
Civic Centre, Colwyn Bay, 14-7-65.**

Appearance .....	Clear and Colourless
Odour .....	
Reaction, pH .....	6.30
	parts per million
Total solids .....	34.00
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia .....	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia .....	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites .....	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates .....	0.00
Chlorides, as Cl .....	9.00
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27 degree C. ....	1.60
Total hardness .....	8.00
Temporary hardness .....	8.00
Permanent hardness .....	0.00
Alkalinity .....	12.00
Free Chlorine .....	Nil
Potassium, as K .....	0.40
Anionic synthetic detergents .....	—
Manganese, as Mn .....	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates .....	—
Poisonous metals .....	Nil

**Opinion:**

The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.

(Signed) RUDDOCK & SHERRATT,

Public Analyst,

Flag Lane, Warrington.



## **Bacteriological.**

The Public Health Inspectors take periodic samples of drinking water from within the Borough for bacteriological examination. In 1965, 26 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway. Certain private supplies were unsatisfactory and in these instances follow-up action has been taken to trace the source of contamination. Negotiation has then proceeded with the owners of the property to either lay on mains water supply, or alternatively to get a local sterilization system introduced.

A significant number of water samples from the Rhos Paddling Pool and Llanddulas Swimming Pool were found to be unsatisfactory. Swimming bath water is, by its very nature, exposed to considerable contamination, both by intestinal organisms and with organisms from the skin and nose. It is therefore essential that some form of treatment be given and ideally the water in swimming baths should, as nearly as possible, be of the same standard of purity as drinking water. With modern methods of treatment, this is readily attainable. The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Housing and Local Government Report No. 71, however, does state that "The failure of an occasional sample of swimming bath water to comply with suggested standards does not necessarily indicate that the water is dangerous. It does, however, call for an inspection to see whether there are any unusual sources of contamination and an examination of the processing technique . . . is being maintained in the bath water." With regard to the Llanddulas Swimming Pool, which is privately owned, acting on advice from the Health Department, a satisfactory chlorination plant has now been installed and correct treatment of the water is now possible. The Rhos Paddling Pool is virtually a miniature swimming bath and is used as such by a large number of children. It is, therefore, necessary for this pool to have a proper treatment plant. It would not be practicable, nor necessary, to install a filtration plant, but apparatus for the injection of chlorine into this water at a constant rate to ensure that residual chlorine of at least two parts per million is maintained, is essential.

### **Chlorine Test.**

Chlorine is added to all mains water before it reaches the consumer. This is necessary to ensure that harmful organisms cannot survive. The staff of the Borough Surveyor

carry out periodic examinations of tap water in the Borough to record the presence of residual chlorine.

### Supply.

I am indebted to Mr. J. M. Campbell, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer to the Conway Valley Water Board, for the following information:—

### RAINFALL

Month	Inches	No. of days with 0.01 inches
January .....	19.05 .....	22
February .....	1.40 .....	16
March .....	8.40 .....	16
April .....	5.55 .....	19
May .....	5.03 .....	12
June .....	8.41 .....	14
July .....	5.63 .....	14
August .....	8.26 .....	17
September .....	11.70 .....	20
October .....	3.50 .....	9
November .....	10.90 .....	14
December .....	23.12 .....	24
	<hr/> 110.95 <hr/>	<hr/> 197 <hr/>

## CONSUMPTION

	gallons
January .....	46,046,000
February .....	42,174,000
March .....	47,074,000
April .....	45,222,000
May .....	48,143,000
June .....	47,502,000
July .....	50,097,000
August .....	50,508,000
September .....	50,138,000
October .....	50,747,000
November .....	46,469,000
December .....	44,330,000
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	568,450,000
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(Signed) J. M. CAMPBELL,

Engineer and Manager.

### Milk.

Only Pasteurised, Tuberculin tested or sterilized milk is sold in Colwyn Bay. Milk is tested (a) at its source in the farm and at the Collection Stations by the County Sanitary Officer, and (b) on delivery to the consumer by the Colwyn Bay Public Health Inspector. Samples are tested at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Denbighshire Ambulance Division consists of both professional and voluntary personnel. There are 16 ambulances stationed strategically over the Division, as follows:—

### Personnel

Colwyn Bay ...	6	3 full-time, plus Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps
Abergele .....	2	2 full-time, plus Abergele Voluntary Ambulance Corps
Denbigh .....	3	4 full-time.
Ruthin .....	3	3 full-time.
Llangernyw ...	1	1 full-time, plus Voluntary Ambulance Corps.
Llanrwst .....	1	Voluntary Ambulance Corps.

With respect to Colwyn Bay, the vehicles are manned by full-time drivers during the day, whilst the Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps are responsible for night calls, weekend and Bank Holiday duties.

During the year 12,663 patients were carried by the Colwyn Bay Ambulances, the full-time personnel carrying 10,045 patients, whilst the Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps carried 926 patients, the rest of the patients being conveyed by sitting case cars.

A total of 4,378 journeys were made and 92,439 miles were covered.

The Voluntary Corps made 746 journeys and covered 14,512 miles.

### FOOD AND DRUGS

Mr. D. Hugh Owens, Chief Inspector to the Denbighshire County Council under the Food and Drugs Acts, has supplied me with the following statements:—

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, in the Borough of Colwyn Bay, during the year ended 31st December, 1965:—



Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or Sub-standard
Milk .....	42	41	1
Butter .....	1	1	—
Cakes .....	1	1	—
Sausages .....	2	2	—
Vinegar .....	1	1	—
Fish Cakes .....	1	1	—
Apples (Imported) .....	2	2	—
Ice Cream .....	10	10	—
Ice Lollies .....	5	5	—
Honey .....	1	1	—
Beer .....	1	1	—
Carb. of Magnesia .....	1	1	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre .....	1	1	—
Totals .....	69	68	1

As will be observed from the above Table, forty-two samples of milk and twenty-seven samples of other foods and drugs were taken in the Borough of Colwyn Bay during the year. The only sample giving cause for complaint was a sample of milk which showed on analysis, a very serious deficiency in the fat content when compared with the legal presumptive standard, and an even greater deficiency when compared with a "delivery sample" taken on the following day. Owing to the serious nature of the deficiency, a prosecution was taken against the sellers. This was heard before the Colwyn Bay Magistrates when the defendants were found guilty and a fine of £10, together with costs of £5 5s. 0d., imposed.

(Signed) D. HUGH OWENS,

Chief Inspector,  
County of Denbigh.

17 Vicarage Hill,  
Wrexham.

8th March, 1966.

## CLINICS

Clinics are held as follows:—

**(a) At Colwyn Bay Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road.**

Monday: Family Planning.

(This is provided by a voluntary committee but meets in the Clinic premises and co-ordinates its work with other work of the Health Department).

Tuesday: Child Welfare Clinic—every week at 2 p.m.

Thursday: Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m., alternate weeks.

Family Planning Clinic—every week, from 7 - 8 p.m.

Saturday: Ophthalmic Clinic for schoolchildren, by appointment.

Chiropody Clinics: These are held at Nant-y-Glyn Clinic for women from 60 years of age, men from 65 years of age or handicapped persons. Attendance is by appointment only on Wednesday and Friday each week and on certain Thursdays each month.

Speech Therapy Clinic: By appointment.

**(b) At Llysfaen Church House.**

Monday: Child Welfare Clinic—first and third Monday each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

**(c) At Mochdre Village Hall.**

Monday: Child Welfare Clinic—second and fourth Monday each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

**(d) At Church House, Elwy Road, Rhos-on-Sea.**

Tuesday: Child Welfare Clinic—second and fourth Tuesday each month from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

## DAY NURSERY

There is no day nursery in the town.

## **IMMUNISATION**

### **Smallpox Vaccinations.**

During the year 139 persons were vaccinated against smallpox and 23 persons received revaccination. These figures are rather less than the acceptance rate in 1964, when 162 received primary vaccination and 95 were revaccinated. During 1964 the procedure of vaccinating children in the second year of life rather than at three months of age, as hitherto, was adopted and the acceptance rate appears to have increased along with this new policy.

The importation of smallpox into this country is becoming relatively more common. The acceptance rate for vaccination against smallpox in this country is too low to ensure herd immunity and therefore emergency public health measures have to be applied whenever a case or cases of smallpox are reported. The world is becoming a smaller place due to ease of travel that is now available to more and more people and therefore people from developed countries where the vaccination rate is low will become more and more at risk from this disease. Therefore the advantages of mothers ensuring that their babies are vaccinated at the optimum age is of the utmost importance.

### **Triple Antigen (Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough).**

242 children received primary vaccination with this agent during 1965, whilst 417 children received booster doses. These figures are comparable to those of 1964 and therefore with regard to this agent the acceptance rate has been maintained. The primary course is taken at three months of age and completed by the age of six months. Booster doses are given at 20 months of age and then at every five years from school entry.

### **Poliomyelitis.**

313 persons were vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year and 443 received booster doses. The oral (Sabin) vaccine was used in all vaccinations against poliomyelitis. The acceptance rate has been maintained compared with last year.

### **Tuberculosis.**

A skin test (Mantoux Test) to determine whether or not schoolchildren have any resistance to tuberculosis was

offered to all children born in 1952 at the secondary schools. This test is quite painless and completely harmless. 152 children were so tested and 136 were found to have no resistance, according to this test, to tuberculosis. These were offered B.C.G. vaccination and 135 accepted and were vaccinated against tuberculosis. The 16 children who were found to be positive to the Mantoux test were investigated, as a positive reaction suggests that a person has been exposed to tuberculosis germs to such an extent that his system reacts to the agent used in the aforementioned test. Of the 16 children examined, all were found not to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in 1965:—

Cases	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ...	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary T.B. ....	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Pneumonia .....	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever .....	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	338	5	138	180	15	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	358	9	140	182	20	1	3	3



## Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register:—

	On Register	
	1-1-65	30-12-65
Pulmonary:		
Male .....	44	35
Female .....	28	23
Non-Pulmonary:		
Male .....	3	4
Female .....	4	6
Totals .....	79	68

Dr. Morrison has kindly sent me the following report on the work done at the Chest Clinic at Colwyn Bay:—

### Attendances:

Number of new patients ..... 127

Number of old patients ..... 558

### Patients on Clinic Register:

Respiratory Tuberculosis ..... 110

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ..... 23

Number of new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis 3

Total number of new contacts examined ..... 8

Number of X-rays taken ..... 662

### Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations:

Nurses ..... 2

Patients ..... 3

Number of Mantoux tests:

Nurses	}	
Patients	}	27
Number of positive cases on Register with resistant bacilli .....		
		1
Number of visits to patients' homes .....		
		—
Number of visits to patients in Hospitals .....		
		1041
Number of visits by Health Visitor to Homes .....		
		1233

During 1965, 1,030 persons attended at the Mass X-ray Unit which was stationed at the Methodist Church, Colwyn Bay, every third Wednesday. Most of those who attended came privately—a small percentage was sent by medical practitioners.

The Unit also visited factories and senior schools in the area.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the borough.

I have again to refer to changes in the personnel of the Department. Mr. E. Closs-Parry joined us in May as the second Additional Public Health Inspector with special responsibilities for the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises legislation.

Mr. Foxcroft, the Cleansing Services Foreman retired after nearly forty years service with over fifteen years as Foreman and I wish him a long and happy retirement. He was succeeded by Mr. Tew, as Refuse Supervisor who has settled into the team very well under somewhat trying circumstances, due to protracted troubles with some of the refuse collection vehicles. He has adapted himself well to an entirely new environment to that which he has been accustomed and was quickly accepted by the cleansing services staff.

Mr. W. E. Griffith who joined the department in October of the previous year accepted specialist responsibilities for the control of Food Hygiene and food and food commodities. He has, by his enthusiasm and endeavour, lifted the general standards throughout the food premises and catering businesses in the borough. Nevertheless, one must never become complacent and our endeavours to ensure a high standard and to educate both the staffs engaged in handling foodstuffs and the public in their approach to conditions and buying continue unabated. It is an uphill battle but I believe our efforts are showing some success.

A significant step forward in this field of our activities has been to co-operate with the staff of the Catering School in the joint Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire (Llandrillo) Technical College in giving a series of lectures to all classes associated with the handling or preparation of food. Every encouragement is given to students to accept as a condition of their concluding courses, to sit for one of the various examinations in clean Food Handling.

I am disappointed that little has transpired to aid our endeavours by the strengthening of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Much was promised after the dreadful typhoid outbreak at Aberdeen but so far we have to use the same regulations with all the faults.

There is no doubt in my mind that prior approval essential in respect of the opening or change of use of food premises so that proper standards will be established prior to any food process being undertaken. Premises should thereafter be licensed and it would then be possible to close them forthwith if they fall below the requisite standards.

Progress is slow in lifting the standards of houses in multiple occupation due to the extraordinary difficult problem of creating space to provide additional facilities and means of escape from fire, with the existing tenancies. Primarily it is necessary for at least one family to be rehoused and unfortunately only local authorities are providing such rented accommodation.

The Housing Committee has stepped up its building programme but it is not abating the tide of demand for houses.

I am pleased to report that despite the serious difficulties caused by the breakdown of vehicles, a regular weekly service has been achieved throughout the borough practically without exception on the same day throughout the year.

Despite all the problems and hazards of the work of collecting refuse day in and day out in all weathers, with increasing traffic problems and obstructions, all credit is due to the staff who carry out their appointed task in a most cheerful and conscientious manner. The number of complaints of breakdown of the service, etc., are very few and indeed it is nice to record that more ratepayers, especially newcomers to the town have nothing but praise for the service and staff.

### GENERAL SUMMARY

Complaints received and attended to .....	1040
No. of Nuisances found .....	720
„ „ Houses which were inspected for nuisances ...	272



No. of Nuisances abated .....	517
„ „ Nuisances not abated but work in hand .....	203
„ „ Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc. ....	692
„ „ Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances ...	201
„ „ Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances .....	0
„ „ Visits to Factories with mechanical power ...	31
„ „ Visits to Factories without mechanical power	29
„ „ Visits to Schools .....	19
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits .....	327
„ „ Inspections made to Dance Hall, Cinemas and other places of Entertainments .....	67
„ „ Enquiries re Infectious Diseases .....	19
„ „ Visits re Water Supply .....	27
„ „ Special Housing Inspections .....	42
„ „ Houses in multiple occupation .....	93
„ „ Visits re keeping animals, stables, piggeries	72
„ „ Inspections re Rats and Mice .....	1884
„ „ Visits to Camping Sites, Caravans, etc. ....	131

### SANITARY DEFECTS

No. of Stopped Drains .....	121
„ „ Defective Drains .....	42
„ „ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cess- pools .....	39
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings .....	7
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards .....	47
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers .....	35

No. of Defective Sink and Waste Pipes .....	4
„ „ Burst Water Pipes .....	24
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings ...	7
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms .....	1
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outbuildings	9
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting .....	71
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside) .....	92
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside) .....	174
„ „ Accumulation—manure and other refuse .....	31
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins .....	7
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings ...	30
„ „ Damp Conditions in Houses .....	0
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accom- modation .....	14
„ „ New pedestals W.C. ....	19
„ „ Choked Road Ditches .....	4
„ „ Defective Grates .....	0
„ „ Defective Chimneys .....	7
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc. ....	14
„ „ Drains reconstructed .....	9
„ „ Sinks discharging to surface water drain .....	6
„ „ Unsatisfactory keeping of Animals .....	98
„ „ Houses in multiple occupation contraventions	

#### **Nuisances from other than Dwellings:**

Shops, Offices, Garages and Miscellaneous .....	41
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### **WATER SUPPLIES**

Unfortunately, little progress has been made in providing water to the more remote properties in the Borough.

Much discussion and negotiation with owners and the Conway Water Board has been undertaken in our endeavours to remedy this problem.

It would appear, however, that since the cost is so high to get mains water to these properties, that the alternative of finding an adequate well supply to storage tanks fitted with sterilizing equipment, will be the only way to ensure a satisfactory, sterile supply.

As progress is made in modernizing property in the older parts of the town and in the rural area with the provision of proper drainage facilities, so the standpipes will be eliminated and replaced with a tap supply over a sink in the house.

#### Dwellings without Mains supply into houses:

Houses supplied by wells and springs .....	12
Houses supplied by common standpipes .....	19
Houses supplied by individual standpipes .....	40
	<hr/>
	81
	<hr/>

#### No. of Water Samples:

	Bact.	Chem.	Sat.	Unsat.
Town Mains .....	1	1	1	0
Wells and Streams .....	25	0	4	21

### DRAINAGE

This must remain a very important aspect of our work and one which demands constant attention.

Surface water, or natural ground water, causing annoyance in and about properties, is still one of our most difficult problems; the remedy after long exhausting testing to locate the source, is frequently extremely difficult to apply.

I must again make mention of the septic tank method of the disposal of drain effluents. Many people are now using





taken and treatment given or supervised. Generally, on receipt of a complaint or request for help, an immediate inspection is made and the trouble is attended to without delay.

## PEST CONTROL

**Rabbits** Few complaints were received this year and it would appear that the rabbit population was drastically cut back by a further outbreak of myxamitosis. The eradication of this pest by direct methods still appears to be too slow.

**Ants and other insects:** Numerous requests are received for treatment or help to eradicate insects from the house or garden and a service is provided to deal with many of these pests, including clover mite, wasps, wild bees, moths and spiders.

Other pests, such as moles and wood boring beetles require more specialized treatment and there are firms in the locality who will undertake this work on request.

### **Rodent Disinfestation.**

Number of main sewer manholes test-baited .....	382
Number of main sewer manholes poison treatment required .....	172
Inspections of sewer manholes .....	93

### **Corporation Estates.**

Manholes and Inspection Chamber	Test Baited	Poison Treatment Required
Number inspected and treated ...	390	35

### **No. of properties visited and treated.**

Business premises .....	227	Rats 68	Mice 57
Private dwellings .....	276	70	52
Agricultural properties .....	96	48	5
Number of Treatments carried out in Tip areas .....		4	
Number of Treatments on Tip .....		6	

### **Farms.**

Visited .....	59
No. of Infestations .....	22

### **Stables.**

Visited .....	16
No. of Infestations .....	7
Unsatisfactory Conditions .....	0

### **Piggeries.**

Visited .....	34
No. of Infestations .....	15
Unsatisfactory Conditions .....	1

### **Poultry Keepers.**

Poultry Keepers (known) and visited .....	43
No. of Infestations .....	21
Unsatisfactory Conditions .....	1

# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
I. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	0	286	21	307	0
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat:					
Major .....	0	0	0	0	0
Minor .....	0	70	121	191	16
House mouse:					
Major .....	0	0	0	0	0
Minor .....	0	52	73	125	6
II. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	8	10	96	114	54
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat:					
Major .....	0	0	0	0	0
Minor .....	0	0	0	0	0

# Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (continued).

	TYPE OF PROPERTY Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
House mouse:					
Major .....	0	0	0	0	0
Minor .....	0	0	0	0	0
III. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	8	296	1049	1353	0
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat:					
Major .....	0	0	0	0	0
Minor .....	5	3	19	27	0
House mouse:					
Major .....	0	0	0	0	0
Minor .....	3	0	3	6	0
IV. Total inspection carried out — including re- inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available) .....	21	319	597	937	90
V. Number of infested properties (in Section I, II and III) treated by the L.A. ....	8	125	215	348	12
VI. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	28	—	—	—	—



Premises (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of			M/c. line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occur- ers prosec- uted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	130	31	4	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	2	71	29	—	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total ... ..		201	60	4	Nil	

## 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c. line No. (2)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ... ..	4	2	2	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2.) ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—							
(a) Insufficient ... ..	9	2	2	—	2	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total ... ..		4	4	Nil	2	Nil	

## FACTORIES

The principle control over factory conditions is the H.M. Factory Inspectorate and by co-operation they inform us of anything outstanding and we reciprocate in respect of food factories, which primarily are our concern.

Unsatisfactory conditions and any defects noted are generally given immediate attention by managements.

The number of outworkers in the Borough ... 10

## FOOD INSPECTION

Regular routine inspections of all the various commodities, is undertaken during routine visits of food premises. Specific inspection is frequently undertaken on the request of managements.

Registered Premises (Sec. 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955):

1. Cooked meats manufacturer .....	6
2. Sausage manufacturer—Butchers' shops .....	13
3. Ice Cream: (a) Manufacturer .....	4
(b) Sale and/or storage .....	91

### Food Premises.

	No.	No. of Visits	Notices re unsatisfactory conditions
Bakehouses .....	11	98	14
Food preparing premises .....	6	23	3
Fried Fish Shops .....	10	38	9
Butchers' shops .....	27	108	42
General Food premises .....	64	221	58
Ice Cream premises .....	91	272	49
Restaurants, Cafes, etc. ....	49	231	41
Dairies .....	2	18	1
Canteen, Nursing Homes, Hos- pital Kitchens and School Canteens .....	38	78	12
Licensed premises .....	37	52	15
Wet Fish shops .....	9	28	9
Greengrocer .....	24	64	28
Confectionery .....	17	49	18

## UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS

A large quantity of meat, fish and other foodstuffs, was inspected on request of wholesalers and retailers in the town and the details of that voluntarily surrendered during the year are listed below.

Surrender enables the owner of the foodstuffs to obtain credit or replacement on the production of a certificate issued by this Department. This system works exceedingly well, and when in any doubt the traders do call in the Public Health Inspector for expert advice, they are ensuring that any doubtful commodity is not offered to the public for human consumption.

### UNSOUND FOOD FROM SHOPS CONDEMNED FOODS

Tinned Meat .....	3 cwts., 2 qtrs., 5 lbs.
Fresh Meat .....	21 lbs.
Frozen Meat .....	2 qtrs., 23 lbs.
Frozen Vegetables and Fruit .....	2 cwts., 2 qtrs., 8 lbs.
Tinned Fruit and Vegetables .....	4 cwts., 17 lbs.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables .....	30 lbs.
Tinned Fish .....	2 cwts., 3 qtrs., 15 lbs.
Fresh Fish .....	Nil
Frozen Fish .....	2 cwts., 9 lbs.

### Miscellaneous

Tinned .....	3 qtrs., 12 lbs.
Fresh .....	1 qtr., 10 lbs.
Frozen .....	Nil

## FOOD HYGIENE

More complaints were received about foreign matter in foodstuffs and about food commodities being "out of condition" during the year.

The public are becoming more discerning and conscious of the lack of personal services and are turning more and more to the public health inspector for aid.

Each incident was fully investigated here and if the commodity was produced elsewhere, by my opposite number in that district, before a decision was reached as to what action should be taken. No prosecutions were taken but in many instances where a fault was established, a severe censure was given and a warning that any recurrence would lead to an immediate prosecution.

It is pleasing to note that as a result of the investigation, faults in methods of production or distribution have been immediately remedied and new systems introduced after consultation with us. It is fair to say that the manufacturers of foodstuffs are most concerned and are most co-operative in their efforts to present food in the best possible way and under as satisfactory conditions as possible.

There is a lack of understanding of the principles of stock rotation and storage of many commodities in the retail trades and every effort is made to teach the staffs of these premises the need for careful attention at all times.

## ICE CREAM

There are now only four manufacturers of ice cream—two using a complete cold mix proprietary brand and two making up soft ice cream. The remainder all retail pre-packed ice cream.

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway:—

	Provisional Grades			
	1	2	3	4
176 Samples .....	127	33	14	2



The results of laboratory examination are sent to both the retailer and manufacturer and any unsatisfactory samples are immediately investigated.

Recommendations are made to improve methods of bottling, sterilization of equipment, etc.

It is significant that all the poor results are obtained from ice-cream which is to be sold to the customer by a server and in the near future it is hoped that a list of approved sterilising agents will have been made so that these can be insisted upon in ensuring sterile equipment, especially the server.

### **ORANGE JUICE**

There are two dairies bottling and carton packing orange juice. Ten samples were taken during the year and all were found to be satisfactory.

#### **No. of Samples taken.**

17 Samples ..... Satisfactory

### **FOOD TRANSPORT**

New regulations have been promised and it is hoped that they will give more specific control of local delivery vehicles. The standard of the specialised wholesale delivery vehicles is generally very good but that of the smaller companies often leaves a lot to be desired.

### **MILK SUPPLIES**

In the near future the picture will radically change as one multiple dairy company will take over the entire distribution of milk in the borough, excepting the direct producer-retailers who will continue to operate independently.

It is significant that the number of suppliers of direct farm bottled, untreated milk have fallen very considerably. Unfortunately however, unlike the eradication of tubercular reactor cattle, there is no scheme for the eradication of brucellosis affected cattle and there is, therefore, a definite health hazard still existing with untreated milk supplies.

Consideration is being given by this multiple dairy, to the polythene, aseptically filled container of milk to replace the traditional bottle with all its hazards and it is hoped that during 1966 this machine will have been introduced.

Unfortunately, however, the traditional milk bottle still maintains its long established lead over any alternative type of disposable container, and inevitably it is still misused and occasionally this spoiled bottle slips through the tightest security at the bottling plant causing concern to all involved.

The refrigerated vending machine from which milk is bought in cartons is now well established and provides the public with a service round the clock.

The general responsibility for the control of milk is now in the hands of the County Council.

### Examinations.

	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Pasteurised .....	12	2	14
Untreated .....	8	1	9
Sterilized .....	1	—	1

### ABATTOIR

After the Council had decided to close these premises it was given a last minute reprieve and will remain open. This led to hectic replanning as the services had all but been withdrawn and they had to be re-established almost overnight. With the co-operation of the wholesaler, the private users and my staff, this was achieved and the major works to bring the premises up to the Ministry requirements were immediately put in hand.

The standard of cleanliness has been barely maintained with only one staff and leaves much to be desired. The future of the use of the premises by a wholesaler must be quickly resolved so that the maintenance and cleansing can be brought up to standard and maintained at that high standard at all times.

The inspection of animals was maintained 100 per cent. and though this entails a considerable amount of overtime for which the Inspectorate are not recompensed, this has reduced with the addition of Mr. Closs-Parry's services being available.

The Ministry have still not clamped down on the hours of slaughtering and it is regrettable that this industry has not come into line with the rest of the country. It is significant, however, that the working week of the slaughtermen has come into line with industry and that they are paid overtime for work outside of these hours.

As soon as Mr. Parry joined the staff, the amount of overtime that had to be worked by the Public Health was reduced and we have enjoyed two free weekends out of three.

Co-operation with local butchers, with the wholesaler, Messrs. F.M.C. (Meat) Ltd., and with all the various traders using the premises remains very good.

#### **Cysticercus Bovis.**

I am able to report again that no case of this parasite was located in any animal slaughtered this year.

#### **Numbers of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1965.**

##### **No. of Animals slaughtered by local Butchers.**

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Revenue
697	0	7142	511	£969/19/9

##### **No. of Animals slaughtered by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation.**

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Revenue
800	2	6837	1559	£1,480/3/3

## Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle ex			Sheep and		
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Sows	Pigs
No. killed .....	1496	1	2	13979	3	2037
No. inspected .....	1496	1	2	13979	3	2067

### All diseases except T.B.

Whole carcasses condemned .....	1	0	0	19	0	8
---------------------------------	---	---	---	----	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ....	390	0	0	412	0	84
---	-----	---	---	-----	---	----

Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis .....	24.1	0	0	4.50	0	4.60
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### Tuberculosis only—

Whole carcasses condemned .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ....	0	0	0	0	0	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	0	0	0	0	0	0.53
--	---	---	---	---	---	------

## UN SOUND MEAT FROM ABATTOIR

The majority of carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption were received as casualty animals.

### Beef.

0 Cows—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil
0 Cows—Other Diseases .....	Nil
0 Oxen—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil
1 Oxen—Other Diseases ..	512 lbs.
0 Part Carcase—L.T.B. ....	Nil



9 Part Carcasses—Other Diseases .....	194 lbs.
0 Lung, Livers, etc.—L.T.B. ....	Nil
381 Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases .....	4603 lbs.

k.

8 Pigs—Other Diseases .....	890 lbs.
0 Pigs—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil
11 Part Carcasses—L.T.B. ....	141 lbs.
7 Part Carcasses—Other Diseases .....	55 lbs.
0 Plucks and Livers—T.B. ....	Nil
75 Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases .....	441 lbs.

#### **Veal.**

0 Calves—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil
0 Calves—Other Diseases .....	Nil
0 Part Carcasses—L.T.B. ....	Nil
0 Part Carcasses—Other Diseases .....	Nil
0 Plucks—T.B. ....	Nil
0 Plucks—Other Diseases .....	Nil

#### **Mutton and Lamb.**

19 Carcasses (emaciation, etc.) .....	771 lbs.
4 Part Carcasses (bruises, etc.) .....	35 lbs.
410 Heads, Plucks, Livers .....	727 lbs.

These figures include meat/offal condemned as unfit due to decomposition.

All this unsound meat is dyed to identify it, and is removed as often as required by one of two approved dealers.

The incidence of parasites in cattle livers in particular, has been very high this year and it is hoped that early treatment will soon become available to stop this waste.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) .....	12
(2) Number of dwelling houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation .....	6
(4) Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	103

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority .....	93
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	
(a) By Owners .....	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	93

(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
(a)	By Owners .....	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0
(c)	Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of Housing Act, 1957:	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	5
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	0
(3)	Houses scheduled, scheme for upgrading accepted .....	4
(d)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957, Closing Orders as to part of a building .....	1
	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms have been rendered fit .....	0
	Number of houses built by private enterprise .....	128
	Number of houses built by the Corporation	60
	Number of flats built by the Corporation	0

## HOUSING

Specific standards in respect of houses in multiple occupation have aided our efforts in dealing with this class of property. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to undertake a detailed survey as the problems of those known to us have in many instances still to be resolved. Until at least one family is moved and generally this only happens when the local authority offers them accommodation after a period on the waiting list, only then can additional facilities be established and overcrowding abated.

Briefly the standards are, in respect of overcrowding, that every person irrespective of age, shall count as one unit and that no unit shall occupy a room of less than 50 square feet. One unit being permitted for a room up to 110 square feet and two units above, and then only if of the same sex or husband and wife, or of opposite sex up to the age of ten years.

The standards in respect of the provision of facilities are that there shall be available at least one toilet to every five persons, readily accessible off a common landing, staircase or passage and not through a portion of the house occupied as a separate tenancy.

Also that for every ten persons there shall be provided one bath and one shower, or two baths, and two wash-basins, all with running hot and cold water.

Further that for every family there shall be available a separate sink with hot and cold water, separate cooking facilities, and separate food storage facilities whether in a separate or shared kitchen.

Since tenants now generally have full security of tenure of their accommodation, these standards are easier to apply with the minimum movement of tenants. Without this security there is no doubt that wholesale eviction could have occurred.

Generally, little headway has been made in dealing with the sub-standard property in the Borough and it is obvious now that a new survey is necessary to review the circumstances.

The modernisation that is taking place is sporadic and not wholly controlled due to these houses, often in terraces, having been sold and the new owner-occupier demands modern conditions and facilities.

The declaring of Improvement Areas will now have to be seriously considered to ensure that whole terrace of sub-standard houses will be brought up to a satisfactory modern standard.

## **RENT ACT**

Infrequent have been the enquiries by tenant and landlords for information under this Act and the procedure to be adopted.



Applications for Certificates .....	0
Number issued .....	0
Number of undertakings given by landlord ...	0
Applications for cancellation of certificates ...	0
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .....	0

## CARAVANS AND CAMPING

There are thirteen licensed sites in the Borough and they are all very well conducted. The final work to comply with the conditions attached to licences has been undertaken, except in two instances. These exceptions will quickly comply and are due to approval being given late in the year for the number of caravans to be increased.

There is now also a certified site in the Borough, the intention in this case being that only members of an approved association be permitted and it is expected that they only use touring type caravans.

There is a need in the locality for more seasonal sites to be available for the touring caravan. It was found that many farms easily accessible to main roads took the maximum of three caravans for twenty-eight days and then had to turn away more and this results in finding caravans on car parks, grass verges, etc., for overnight stays.

The number of organised camping parties is tending to fall away as sites near to the town centre disappear. On the other hand the number of casual campers is increasing, so far they are concentrated on four sites. It must be remembered that the control of these sites is under the Public Health Act, 1936, and is now inadequate. I hope that in the foreseeable future that similar controls as to caravans will be given to authorities.

Fewer organised parties of Boys Scouts, Boys' Brigades, Church Lads, etc., camped in the borough this year; however each camp was very well controlled and a credit to the boys and girls and their officers. Every assistance in dealing with refuse, swill and chemical toilets is given by the Department and is much appreciated by the various organisations.

Tents are still controlled by the powers vested in the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936, and there are no licensed sites in the Borough. This Act permits tents to remain on land for six continuous weeks or sixty days in a year without a licence provided adequate facilities are available for the occupants. It is high time that they were controlled in the same way as caravans.

Many complaints are still received about tents and in the main deal with the amenity aspect over which there is no control.

### **SMOKE ABATEMENT**

There are no schemes for smoke control in the borough and although it is not recognised by many, there is a very real health hazard due to the enormous amount of domestic smoke from uncontrolled fires polluting the atmosphere. This is only being reduced by conversions of property into flats, when it is recognised that to eliminate solid fuel fires, eliminates the carrying of fuel from outside stores upstairs and the carrying down to the disposal point of ashes, etc.; thus gas and electric appliances are going in and these are helping to reduce the pollution in the atmosphere. Until, however, an area by area smoke control policy is established, the problem will probably still remain after many industrial towns have cleansed their atmosphere. It must be remembered that the human can live weeks without food, days without water, but only minutes without air!—and there are exact controls for food and water imposed nationally but control only locally—if any—over air.

There are now no commercial boilers in the Borough burning solid fuel, they are all oil-fired.

### **PUBLIC PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT**

All places of entertainment requiring Singing, Dancing and Music licences, have to be inspected at least once during the year, and requisite certificates that the premises were satisfactory sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

67 visits were made inspecting for general cleanliness and conditions in conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly.

I am able to report that only one complaint of unsatisfactory conditions was received in respect of any of these premises.

## **SHOPS ACT**

No specific visits have been made this year and no complaints have been received. The survey under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has covered the majority of shops employing people. It is hoped to survey all business premises in due course to ascertain the standard of these premises and to bring them into line wherever possible with those registered.

## **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1961**

There are three persons licensed under this Act in the Borough. Conditions restricting the number and type of birds and fishes to be kept are attached to the licences. The premises are inspected regularly and conditions are invariably found satisfactory.

## **SWIMMING POOLS**

There are three pools and one kiddies' paddling pool in the town. Two of the swimming pools are not generally available to the general public. They are both very well maintained and the water is properly filtered and sterilized.

The privately owned, open-air swimming pool for use by the public is old-fashioned and the plant is very worn. As a consequence it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a reasonable standard and it is now apparent that it will soon become uneconomical to run unless it is modernised to increase the turnover of the water and to provide a sealed, pressurised filtration and chlorination system. Until last year, the standard was maintained by the baths manager, who put in an incredible number of hours in attending to the plant and equipment and he was able to do this living in the service accommodation on site and in taking so great an interest in the activities going on there.

The paddling pool which so improved an uninteresting corner is immensely popular with the young children. Unfortunately, however, no consideration was given to providing a purification system and consequently sampling of the water has shown the heavy pollution that occurs. Hand treatment was resorted to in order to keep it clean and sterile and this resulted in a much improved state. There is no doubt, however, that a properly controlled sterilization plant must be provided to maintain a high standard and it is hoped that next year this will be provided.



### Sampling:

Swimming Pools ...	27 Total	23 Sat.	4 Unsat.
Paddling Pool .....	17 Total	11 Sat.	6 Unsat.

## NOISE ABATEMENT

Noise Abatement is another comparatively new duty for the Public Health Inspector and a singularly difficult one it has proved to be. I think that it is generally accepted that we live and work in far too noisy an environment, but it has become unfortunately accepted that in the main, activity and indeed productivity, can only be achieved with the accompaniment of noise. This, of course, is not absolutely true. Much can be achieved without any noise.

Unfortunately it is no easy task to decide when a noise can be a statutory nuisance and generally residents can produce this evidence between themselves and take the necessary action through the Magistrates' Court without the aid of the Officers of a local authority.

The public are becoming more conscious of the action that can be taken and many enquiries are received.

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Under the legislation which came into force on 1st January, 1964, it became a statutory obligation for all establishments catering for the boarding of cats and dogs to be licensed by the Local Authority.

There are five such establishments licensed to which conditions to control the management of them have been attached.

Conditions at each establishment are satisfactory and regular inspections are undertaken to ensure that such conditions are maintained.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

The majority of premises covered by the comparatively new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act have registered with the local authority and about 70 per cent. have been inspected. Mr. E. Closs Parry has specialised on



this survey and has proved most efficient in recording all the necessary information and getting so much work required attended to so rapidly.

During the last three months of the year, a survey of lighting standards was carried out as recommended by the Ministry and covered some 43 shops, 44 offices and 9 catering establishments.

Readings were taken during normal working hours, a light meter being used to measure the lighting in different parts of office and shop premises. Where the standard of lighting fell below 25 lumens per square foot in office premises and below 15 lumens in shops, then employers were advised to improve their lighting to a recommended minimum of 30 lumens for offices and 20 lumens for shops and catering establishments.

Informal notices were sent out in respect of 19 premises, representing nearly 20% of the premises surveyed. No objections were raised to the standards recommended.

On the whole, the standard of lighting in offices is a little higher than the amenity level put forward by the Illuminating Engineering Society. Lighting, however, of corridors, stairs and passages is generally poor except in the modern office premises and recently modernised premises.

The survey of shops revealed a marked difference between lighting of selling areas and storeroom and preparation rooms. In one shop for instance the standard in the shop was 60 lumens over the selling area, whilst in the storeroom, a reading of only 4 lumens was achieved.

## Registrations and General Inspections

(1) Class of premises	(2) No. of premises registered during the year	(3) Total No. of registered premises at end of year	(4) No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices .....	22	198	137
Retail Shops .....	41	265	179
Wholesale shops, warehouses .....	3	33	11
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens .....	5	31	14
Fuel storage depots .....	Nil	Nil	Nil

### Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

(1) Class of Workplace	(2) Number of persons employed
Offices .....	1040
Retail shops .....	1115
Wholesale departments, warehouses .....	186
Catering establishments open to the public } Canteens }	387
Fuel storage depots .....	Nil
Total .....	2728
Total males .....	1231
Total females .....	1497

# COST STATEMENT 1965-66

Item	Particulars (1)	Collection (2)	Disposal (3)	Totals (4)	Percentage total gross expenditure (5)
	<b>Revenue Account</b>				
1	<b>Gross Expenditure:</b>	£	£	£	%
	(i) Labour .....	18,927	3,428	22,355	56
	(ii) Transport .....	11,623	1,010	12,633	32
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings .....	3,146	1,671	4,817	12
	(iv) Other items .....	—	—	—	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure .....	33,696	6,109	39,805	100
2	<b>Gross Income</b> .....	1,476	5,277	6,753	—
3	<b>Net Cost</b> .....	32,220	832	33,052	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (in- cluded above) .....	—	—	—	—
	<b>Unit Costs</b>				
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only .....	s. d. 32 5	s. d. 3 2	s. d. 35 7	—
6	Net cost (all expenditure) .....	19 11	11	20 10	—
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton .....	55 2	9	55 10	—
8	Net cost per 1,000 population .....	£ 1,348	£ 35	£ 1,383	—
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises .....	3,116	80	3,196	—

## REFUSE COLLECTION

A regular weekly collection of refuse from all parts of the borough has again been maintained throughout the year.

The service, as previously, was undertaken by four drivers and twenty-one loaders who are added to in the holiday season by one other loader. These men operate three Paxit II Dennis 18/24 cu. yd. vehicles and one Karrier Blenheim 11/15 cu. yd. vehicle. There is also a Paxit II 18/24 cu. yd. vehicle in reserve.

The new Karrier Bantam 10 cu. yd. diesel powered vehicle has proved very satisfactory, both as a relief vehicle and for the collection of nightsoil.

Unfortunately, the problem of getting spare parts for vehicles is causing serious concern as it is becoming increasingly obvious that local distributors cannot hold, even if they locate them, so many types of spare parts. This is caused by new designs coming on to the market which are not at first sight apparently any different from the previous design, and this is bedevilling the trade as a whole.

As a result of such long waits for parts, servicing is slower and at times can lead to two or three vehicles being off the road together, which will sooner or later cause extensive and expensive delays in the collection service.


Trade refuse is collected at least once a week and up to three times by a driver and two men, supplemented in the season by an additional loader operating on a Karrier Blenheim 11/15 cu. yd. vehicle.

All Bank Holidays are recovered, except Christmas, which is a most difficult time due to the loss of two days coupled with a vastly increased output everywhere. The men are paid an incentive pay to maintain the service during these weeks and collection is thus maintained on a regular day. Although somewhat costly, this is accepted as an essential undertaking.

An additional service is provided on request, at a small charge, for the removal of all extraordinary rubbish. The driver of each vehicle has available, a form which the householder is requested to fill in and this is then passed through for attention by my Foreman.



The storage of refuse in a disposable container is cleaner, more hygienic, noiseless and dustless and there are economic savings as the labour force, which is becoming more difficult to recruit, is considerably reduced.

 The paper sack system has been introduced into the new Council estates in the borough but the extension of the system elsewhere has had to mark time due to the one problem of the sporadic but persistent attacks on the sacks by animals. Mainly these are dogs which are put out as people go to work and allowed to roam and forage quite uncontrolled. Until recently, I have been unable to locate a manufacturer willing to produce a suitable cage at a realistic price to overcome this hazard. Obviously, until I am satisfied with the type now being experimented with, I cannot recommend the system to be applied generally.

Plastic sacks have proved to be unsatisfactory for general application but are ideal for use in restaurants for kitchen waste as they are not affected by wet rubbish.

### **LLYSFAEN SEWERAGE**

As the sewerage of the whole of Llysfaen is so obviously too great an economic burden for the Borough to carry for draining so comparatively few properties, alternatives had to be considered.

In principle it is agreed that the properties on the eastern boundary shall drain into the neighbouring authority's sewerage system when this is available. Further, that properties able to reach the Pentregwyddel/Clobryn Road sewer shall drain that way subject to a suitable treatment plant being constructed prior to the sea outfall.

Finally, that all other fit properties should be individually or collectively drained into septic tanks. Informal improvement areas have been scheduled and it is hoped that a programme can be established next year to progressively resolve this problem which has faced the residents of Llysfaen for so long. I quote from the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health in 1935—thirty years ago—"There has been no change with regard to the undrained areas; I cannot abstain from pointing out that an efficient drainage system is becoming an urgent necessity."

## REFUSE DISPOSAL

The Bristol Digloader after stalwart service has finally had to be withdrawn from service. It has become so patently obvious in the last few years that it was of two lower capacity to compete with major machines loading tractors' vehicles. It will be replaced in due course by a larger capacity machine after demonstration trials have been concluded.

The available land for tipping is now only sufficient for the needs of the borough for a further two years at the maximum and enquiries are now being made for suitable alternative sites. The final levelling off of an area sufficient for a cricket field has had to be advanced as industry has encroached into the existing playing fields. Unfortunately, this work was not undertaken until late in the year and consequently was rush to beat the onset of winter. This was not quite achieved and the final preparation was not quite up to standard. This will mean a lot of hard work early in the spring to establish a first class playing surface.

## SALVAGE

Regrettably since the restrictive quotas were lifted and indeed maximum publicity has been given to the salvage of paper, the response by the public has not been good enough to bring the output up to the tonnage achieved prior to restrictions being imposed.

It is hoped that the position will improve and that the response from commercial, industrial and householders will improve and help lift the tonnage and obviously the income which must help reduce the rate demand for the service.

The Brierley and Kershaw twin screw fixed box baling press continues to prove most successful in dealing with all the incoming salvage.

Two operatives now work the machine and then load the bales into road transport with a Dextra Tractor fitted with a bucket which has been modified to carry the bales without any danger of them falling off.

**Total Salvage collected from  
1st April, 1965 to 31st March, 1966.**

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
White Paper .....	471	1	2	—	4494	6	4
Rags, etc. ....	1	5	1	—	10	12	0
Scrap Metal .....					7	0	0
					<hr/>		
					£4511	18	4
					<hr/>		

I must express my appreciation of the support I received from the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Mrs. Naylor, and from all the members of the Committee.

I also express my thanks to Dr. Peach, Medical Officer of Health, and to all fellow officials in all the Departments of the Council, to Mr. Griffith, and Mr. Closs-Parry, my respective colleagues, and to all the members of the indoor and outdoor staff, for their support and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Madam Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

M. PATTINSON,

Public Health Inspector.



# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1965

Month	Mean reading of Mercurial Barometer in inches	Dry Bulb Therm. p.c. F. (Mean)	Wet Bulb Therm. p.c. F. (Mean)	Maximum Therm. p.c. F. (Mean)	Minimum Therm. p.c. F. (Mean)	Rainfall in inches	No. of days Rainfall over 0.01 inches	Hours of Sunshine	No. of days sunshine over 1 hour.	Highest amount of rainfall in 24 hours	Date	Highest amount of sunshine in 24 hours	Date
January .....	29.65	40.11	37.66	44.94	36.68	3.63	19	44.1	15	0.90	9th	5.2	24th
February .....	30.36	38.60	36.74	42.82	35.21	0.28	9	31.4	12	0.05	11th	5.2	2nd
March .....	29.86	42.30	40.39	49.81	36.74	1.38	12	136.0	19	0.34	20th	10.9	29th
April .....	29.86	46.58	43.55	52.93	41.33	1.05	17	157.7	25	0.24	22nd	13.0	21st
May .....	29.91	52.55	48.67	58.71	47.29	1.96	12	162.5	28	0.83	9th	12.1	19th
June .....	29.89	57.74	54.02	62.90	52.30	1.62	14	209.0	25	0.73	8th	14.3	13th
July .....	29.85	57.42	53.83	62.00	52.55	2.06	12	152.4	23	0.64	21st	14.0	16th
August .....	29.87	58.59	54.76	65.26	53.48	1.38	13	186.0	29	0.48	24th	11.4	11th
September .....	29.73	54.26	51.38	59.40	50.40	2.66	15	89.8	18	0.59	8th	11.7	13th
October .....	30.01	51.68	49.12	59.35	47.26	1.61	8	129.4	23	1.17	1st	9.1	6th
November .....	29.72	41.97	39.88	46.43	37.33	2.13	16	56.4	16	0.42	25th	7.6	4th
December .....	29.44	44.06	41.87	48.68	39.71	3.74	25	35.5	11	0.59	18th	5.4	26th
Total .....						23.50	172	1390.2	244				
Mean .....	29.85	48.82	45.99	54.44	44.19								
10 year average 1950-1960 .....	29.88	50.83	47.82	55.92	45.13	31.83	172	1585.2	285				

Borough Treasurer's Department,  
Civic Centre, Colwyn Bay.

D. SHORE, Observer.









